

MICROTOPONYMS AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF SLOVENIAN CULTURAL HERITAGE

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Plaque with the toponym *Pr Piž* in Lancovo.

Microtoponyms as an important part of Slovenian cultural heritage

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ABSTRACT: This article presents a methodology for data collection and documentation of microtoponyms in the Upper Carniola / Gorenjsko dialect of Slovenian based on visual and audio recordings. Special attention is placed on transcription (phonetic or simplified phonological transcription and standardization), which should be based on a morphological analysis of the toponyms examined. Linguistic analysis and its consideration of the dialect characteristics of toponyms can help reconstruct their naming motivation and origin. The article presents selected toponyms lexicographically and cartographically.

KEY WORDS: microtoponyms, linguistic analysis, standardization of dialect names, orthography, lexicography, geolinguistic presentation of toponyms, Upper Carniola / Gorenjsko dialect, Slovenia

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1 Introduction

Slovenia ratified the Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage, adopted by UNESCO in 2003 in Paris, on December 19th, 2007. With this ratification, Slovenia committed itself to protecting oral traditions and vocabulary, including language as a bearer of intangible cultural heritage. From this point of view, dialect forms of microtoponyms in the broad sense (including oconyms and cadastral toponyms) that are used in everyday life by local people are also an important part of Slovenian cultural heritage.

An oconym (also known as a house name, farm name, etc.) is a toponym that denotes an occupied or unoccupied house with a street number in a settlement, a farm with or without land, farm outbuildings (e.g., grain mills, sawmills, etc.), or communal village buildings (e.g., a church, rectory, school, inn, fire station, etc.). Oconyms remain connected to houses and estates even after the original owners move on and may remain unchanged for centuries. A microtoponym in the narrow sense (also known as a cadastral toponym, field name, etc.) is a non-settlement-related toponym in the narrow (toponymic) and wider (geonymic) senses, denoting parts of the land used for cultivating crops or fodder, fields, orchards, vineyards, meadows, pastures, and forests (agronyms); water areas (hydronyms); small slopes and mountains (oronyms); paths; and orientation points (overlooks, signs, wayside crosses, mountain cabins, etc.). They often reflect the geomorphological, historical, biological, geological, and social characteristics of a country, as well as the historical development of the spoken language. People use microtoponyms to designate the space where they live and work, and to make orientation in it easier.

Slovenian oconyms and microtoponyms are of great interest to linguistics, and so many onomastics articles have been published on this topic in recent years (this article draws upon Šivic-Dular 1988, 2000; Merkù 1993; Furlan, Gložančev and Šivic-Dular 2000; Škofic 2001, 2007, 2009; Keber 2002; Čop 2007; Šekli 2008; Snoj 2009). In recent years, many projects have also been carried out to collect oconyms and microtoponyms. »Their collection and research was unsystematic, spatially dispersed, and used varying research methodologies. Regarding the researchers' profiles, these types of issues were at the center of interest of not only professionals from various scholarly disciplines, but also individual amateur researchers« (Klinar and Geršič 2014, 414).

This article presents oconyms that were collected by RAGOR (the Northwest Upper Carniola Development Agency) in cooperation with the author of this article in projects such as »Nomen vulgare« and others (Klinar 2013) and in the cross-border project »FLU-LED – Kulturni portal ledinskih in hišnih imen« (The Cultural Portal of Microtoponyms and Oconyms), which is being carried out as part of the EU's 2007–2013 Slovenia–Austria Operational Program in the border area of southern Carinthia and Upper Carniola (Klinar et al. 2012; Internet 1). In this project, the methodology for recording microtoponyms was set up and presented in the volume *Metode zbiranja hišnih in ledinskih imen* (Methods for Collecting Oconyms and Microtoponyms; Klinar et al. 2012). The results were published in special booklets titled *Kako se pri vas reče?* (What's the Name of Your House?; Klinar 2011; Škofic 2011), on printed and e-maps of the FLU-LED project (Klinar and Škofic 2015a, 2015b, 2015c) and also on some internet portals (for more about collecting and marking oconyms in these projects, see Klinar and Geršič 2014).



Figure 1: Booklets in the series *Kako se pri vas reče?* (What's the Name of Your House?).

2 Methods and transcription

Not only contemporary dialect information from local people but also historical sources are important for collecting and recording oconyms and microtoponyms: »An overview of written sources is a good basis for fieldwork, in which the selection of good informants is vital« (Klinar and Geršič 2014, 415).

Because Slovenian is an inflective language, the nouns and adjectives in a toponym must be documented in the various forms they appear in; namely, in the nominative case, the bare genitive (as a subject in negative clauses or as a negated direct object), and in the locative, accusative, genitive with a preposition (corresponding to *where at? where to? where from?*). Names that are prepositional phrases must be recorded as well.

In the next stage of research (transcribing the material collected), the collaboration of linguists is also of great importance because they can offer advice on how to design a simplified dialect transcription that can be used by local people and non-linguists, even though linguists and dialectologists need more precise information about the pronunciation of oconyms and microtoponyms. In Slovenian dialectology (and in this article) a standardized Slovenian phonetic transcription is used (see Kenda-Jež 2016) to mark all qualitative and quantitative features of the spoken language and its phonemes (e.g., *Pər Matí:jouç, Matí:joučou vò:x*). Unlike IPA transcription, this simplified transcription uses only the Slovenian alphabet, a special letter for schwa (ə), three diacritics to mark accent (acute, grave, and circumflex), and the IPA length mark. Careful consideration is needed for deciding how to write or mark accents, the length and quality of accented vowels, syncopated and reduced vowels, and semivowels. One should also consider other dialect developments of vowels and consonants, means of preserving morphological word-formation, and syntactic features as preserved in names (such as *Pər Matíjovc, Matíjovčov vòh*, to repeat the same two examples).

A third possibility for writing these names is to standardize them on the basis of careful linguistic (morphological) analysis; for example, *Pri Matíjevcu* and *Matíjevčev log* (to repeat the same two examples). In Slovenian onomastics, the practice is to standardize oconyms only at the phonetic and orthographic levels (because people can identify with them easily), whereas microtoponyms and other toponyms used by the general public are standardized in line with etymological and historical principles (e.g., [špá:nove ní:ve] is written as *Španove njive*, and not **Županove njive*).

3 Linguistic analysis and presentation

3.1 The motivation, origin, and structure of oconyms and microtoponyms

Oconyms often have one of the following naming motivations: the surname of the first owner (*Klinar, Potočnik*, etc.), the first name of the first owner (*Balont* »Valentin«, *Jernač* »Jernej«, *Matevžek* »Matej/Matevž«, *Šema* »Simon«, *Jerca* »Jera, Gertruda«, etc.), a nickname of the first owner, which may have arisen from characteristics of the property (*Vretena* »spindle«, *Loden* »shop (cf. Germ. *Laden*)«, *Oštarija* »inn (cf. It. *osteria*)«, etc.), typical foods (*Štrukelj* »dumpling«, *Klobasa* »sausage«, *Kašar* »porridge«, *Zabela* »butter, fat, lard«, *Prata* »smoked pork«, etc.), typical plants (*Smrekar* »spruce«, *Podlipnik* »linden«, *Žavbla* »sage«, etc.), typical animals (*Volk* »wolf«, *Komar* »mosquito«, *Zajček* »rabbit«, *Muren* »cricket«, *Miška* »mouse«, etc.), physical characteristics of the owner (*Kobala* »bowlegged«, *Ta dolgi* »long«, etc.), psychological characteristics of the owner (*Fovšaritnica* »envious«, *Alelojovka* »alleluia«, *Tajč* »German (cf. Germ. *Deutsch*)«, etc.), or the geographical origin of the owner (*Kropar* »Kropa«, *Dražgošan* »Dražgoše«, *Korošček* »Carinthia«, *Bohinjec* »Bohinj«, *Rezijan* »Resia«, *Amerikanc* »America«, etc.). Oconyms are also frequent that have arisen from the profession of the owner (*Kovač* »blacksmith«, *Suštar* »shoemaker«, *Žnidar* »tailor«, *Mlinar* »miller«, *Fadajinka* »noodle-maker«, *Skirar* »ax-maker«, etc.), the social status of the owner (*Špan* »mayor«, etc.), the position of the house (*Na Skalci* »rock«, *Podgradovc* »castle«, *Mostar* »bridge«, etc.), the function of the house (*Mežnarija* »sexton«, *Šola* »school«, etc.), and so on.

Microtoponyms often have one of the following naming motivations: position (*Zgornji/Srednji/Spodnji konec* »upper/middle/lower part«, *Za krajem* »at the end«, etc.), geomorphological characteristics (*Čelce* »forehead«, *Ojstra peč* »sharp rock«, *Zjavka* »cave«, *Galerije* »gallery«, *Frtala* »to spin«, *Vilice* »fork«, *Podplatasta skala* »rock like a sole«, etc.), typical color (*Črni vrh* »black peak«, *Črni potok* »black stream«, etc.), plant names (*Bukovlje* »beech«, *Pod Lipo* »linden«, *Brezovica* »birch«, *Hrinovec* »horseradish«, etc.), animal names

(*Junčevica* »steer«, *Jagnjevica* »lamb«, *Petelinovec* »rooster«, *Konjski britof* »horse boneyard«, *Gamsov skret* »chamois dung area«, *Medvehka* »bear«, etc.), structures (*Zgornji bajer* »upper pond«, *Za mlinom* »mill«, *Skakalnica* »ski jump«, *Pri stogu* »hayrack«, *Pretvornik* »converter«, *Kapelica* »wayside shrine«, *Plac* »market square«, *Mala gasa* »little alley«, etc.), personal names (*Na Jernaškem* »Jernej«, *Pri Marijici* »Marija«, *Petrovec* »Peter«, *Boštjanov bošt* »Boštjan«, *Mihovčev strmec* »Miha«, *Martinček* »Martin«), owned properties (*Koničarjev travnik* »Koničar's meadow«, *Klofčarjev graben* »Klofčar's ravine«, etc.), and people's activity (*Za Dolgo njivo* »long field«, *Streljavnica* »to shoot«, *Dekliški tomf* »maiden pool«, *Mili pogled* »gentle view«, *Tam, kjer je ta mrtvi ta živega ubil* »Where the dead one killed the living one«, *Žegnan studenec* »blessed well/spring«, etc.).

As can be seen, many of these names are of Slavic origin, but many of them are loanwords from various contact languages (mostly German and Italian). Oeonyms and microtoponyms also have different structures because these »are mainly one-word toponyms with masculine, feminine, or neuter gender, in the singular or plural. Quite common are also noun phrases with left attributes that specify possession, position, and other characteristics of the places named. Special attention is given to prepositional and compound names, which are interesting because of their polymorphic structure; such toponyms are often in a process of formation (*nomina propria in statu nascendi* »developing proper names«), and so these names often show an intermediate stage between common and proper name, pointing to their false propriety (pseudo-propriety or proto-propriety)« (Škofic 2016, 220). Toponyms with more complex structures (such as a sentence) are quite rare.

3.2 Lexicographic and cartographic presentation of oeonyms

This subsection presents the microstructure of entries in the dictionary of Slovenian dialect oeonyms (Škofic 2014).

Although many names have the same root, it is necessary to present not only the root but also all derivative forms with various suffixes in their Proto-Slavic forms.

The standardized form of an oeonym (formed on the basis of morphological analysis, in which the phonetically abstracted name, following the phonetic rules of the dialect, is followed by its Proto-Slavic equivalent and by its derivational predecessors or sources from foreign languages) is followed by the symbol ► and an identification of the name (i.e., places/villages with house numbers) with the dialect form of the oeonym accented and standardized (in square brackets). This is followed by the standardized and dialect names for the male and female head of the property (following the symbols ♂ and ♀) in the nominative and genitive as well as the corresponding adjective in standardized and dialect variants (in the masculine, feminine, and neuter forms). Each identification unit may also have a documentary section (after the symbol ♦), stating the name in its historical sources: FK = the Franciscan cadaster (Protocols ... 1823–1896); SA = *Status animarum* (parish family records; Parish ... 1750–1950; Škofic 2013, 2014).

kovač- ⇒ Kovač, Kovaček, Kovačevce, Kovačič, Kovačijovec, Kovačnica ← **kov-a-č-b* (»smith«) ← **kov-a-ti kuj-ǵ* »to forge«

Pri Kovaču < **pri* »at« + **kov-a-č-b*

► HN Bašelj 14: *Pri Kovaču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čoʊ -ova -oʊ] ♦ FK 1827 Kovatsch, SA 1771 Kovazh, SA 1880 Kovač

► HN Begunje na Gorenjskem 109: *Pri Kovaču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čoʊ -ova -oʊ] ♦ SA 1750–1859 Kovazh, SA 1750–1873 Kovazh

► HN Bistrica (Naklo) 16: *Pri Kovaču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ko'vāč ková:ča], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čoʊ -ova -oʊ] ♦ /

► HN Bled, hamlet of Rečica, Triglavska cesta 5: *Pri Kovaču* [pər ková:čo], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čoʊ -ova -oʊ] ♦ /

► HN Bodešče 22: *Pri Kovaču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čoʊ -ova -oʊ] ♦ FK 1827 Kovatsch, SA 1900–1910 Kovač

► HN Bohinjska Bela 118: *Pri Kovaču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čoʊ -ova -oʊ] ♦ SA 1900–1910 Kovač

- ▶ HN Bohinjska Bela 24: *Pri Kováču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Kovatsch, SA 1900–1910 Kovač
- ▶ HN Bohinjska Češnjica 73: *Pri Kováču* [pər ková:čo], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Kovazh, SA 1831 Kovazh, SA 1882 Kovač
- ▶ HN Brezje 52 and 76: *Pri Kováču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ko'vəč ková:ča], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čou ou] ♦ /
- ▶ HN Češnjevek 29: *Pri Kováču* [pər ková:č], ♂ *Kováč* [ková:č -a], ♀ *Kovačica* [kovači:ca -e], adj. *Kováčov* [ková:čou -ova -ou] ♦ /

Pri Kovačku < *pri »at« + *kov-a-č-bk-b

- ▶ HN Begunje na Gorenjskem 131: *Pri Kovačkù* [pər kovač'ko], ♂ *Kovaček* [kovač'ek -č'ka], ♀ *Kovačkova* [kovačkó:va -e], adj. *Kovačkón* [kovačkó:u -ó:va -ó:u] ♦ SA 1750–1859 Kovazhik, SA 1750–1873 Kovazhik
- ▶ HN Koroška Bela, Cesta Ivana Cankarja 14: *Pri Kovačku* [pər kovačkó:], ♂ *Kovačkón* [kovačkó:u -ga], ♀ /, adj. *Kovačkón* [kovačkó:u -ó:va -ó:u] ♦ /

Pri Kovačevcu < *pri »at« + *kov-a-č-ev-bc-b

- ▶ HN Bohinjska Češnjica 8: *Pri Kovačevcu* [pər kovačë:uco], ♂ *Kovačevc* [kovačë:uc -a], ♀ *Kovačevka* [kovačë:uka -e], adj. *Kovačév* [kovačë:u -ë:va -ë:u] ♦ FK 1827 Kovazhouzh, SA 1831 Kovazheuc, SA 1882 Kovačevc

Pri Kovačiču < *pri »at« + *kov-a-č-ič-b (< surname *Kovačič*)

- ▶ HN Slovenski Javornik, Pionirska ulica 11: *Pri Kováčiču* [pər ková:čič], ♂ *Kováčič* [ková:čič -a], ♀ /, adj. *Kováčičev* [ková:čičou -ova -ou] ♦ /

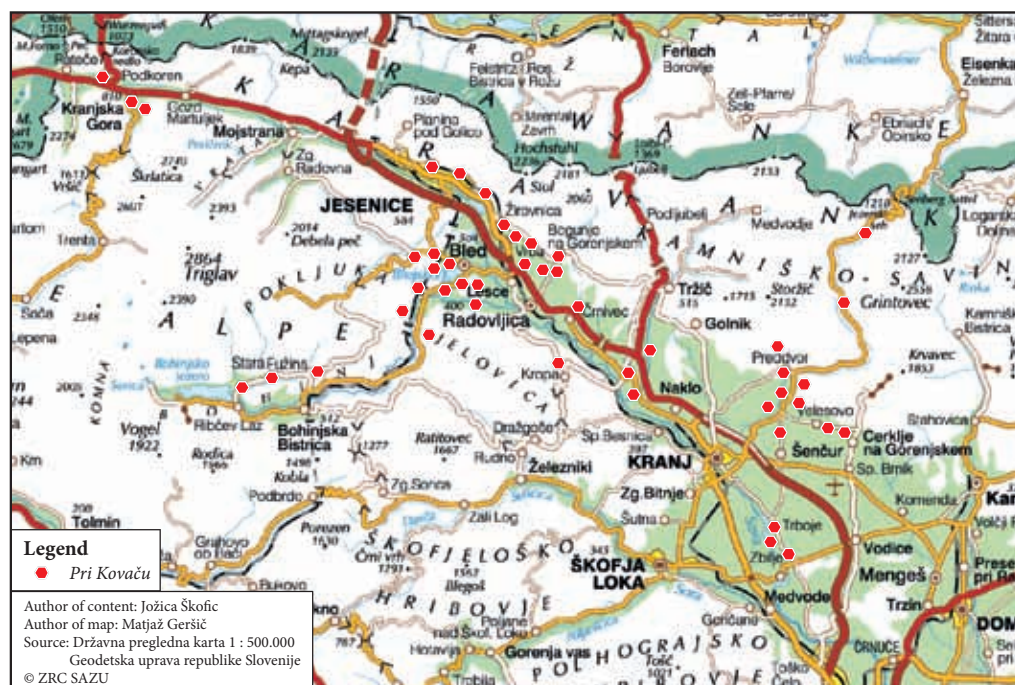


Figure 2: Spatial distribution of the oeconym *Pri Kovaču* in Upper Carniola. It is interesting that there are no oeconyms motivated by the profession smith (Slov. *kovač*) in Kropa. Kropa is known for its traditional iron forging and smithies, and almost all of the inhabitants made their living by hammering and blacksmithing, so any naming motivated by this activity would not be useful.

Pri Kovačijovcu < *pri »at« + *kov-a-č-(ij)-ov-ec-b

► HN Begunje na Gorenjskem 31: *Pri Kovačijovcu* [pər kovači:jouc], ♂ *Kovačijove* [kovači:jouc -a], ♀ *Kovačijovka* [kovači:jouka -e], adj. *Kovačijev* [kovači:jou -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1750–1859 Kovashijouz, SA 1750–1873 Kovashijouz

Na Kovačnici < *na »on« + *kov-a-č-bn-ic-a »smithy«

► HN Bohinjska Češnjica 95: *Na Kovačnici* [na ková:čance], ♂ /, ♀ /, adj. / ♦ /

► HN Jereka 34: *Na Kovačnici* [na ková:čanc], ♂ *Kovačičan* [kovači:čən] ♀ /, adj. / (s *Kovačance*) ♦ /

Many of the oconyms in the Upper Carniola dialect have their origin in male proper names (1030/5450 or 18.9%), whereas the percentage of oconyms originating in female proper names is much lower (87/5450 or 1.6%); the most common female proper names are *Katra* (9), *Jera* (6), *Majda*/Magdalena (7), *Alenka*/Lenka (5), and *Johana* (5).

The most common male proper names from which Upper Carniolan oconyms are derived are *Jurij* (59), *Janez* (52), *Anton* (43), *Matija* (41), *Jakob* (40), *Miha* (40), *Peter* (40), *Martin* (37), *Marko* (35), *Tomaž* (32), *Andrej* (30), *Urban* (30), *Gregor* (30), *Blaž* (31), *Jožef* (29), *Simon* (28), *Klemen* (27), *Luka* (24), *Jernej* (22), *Štefan* (20), *Lovrenc* (18), *Franc* (17), *Matevž* (16), *Pavel* (15), and *Valentin* (14, plus *Tine* with 10), and the rarest are *Adolf*, *Karl*, *Maks*, *Mohor*, *Metod* (all only once), and *Ciril* (twice).

The most frequent suffixes in oconyms derived from male proper names are: -Ø (e.g., *Pri Alešu*, *Filipu*, *Luku*), -ač (e.g., *Pri Mrtnaču*, *Vožbaču*, *Jernaču*, *Milaču*), -ak (e.g., *Pri Klemenaku*), -ček (e.g., *Pri Andrejčku*, *Štefančku*, *Jančku*, *Martinčku*, *Petrčku*, *Tinčku*), -e (e.g., *Pri Bvažetu*, *Anžetu*), -ec (e.g., *Pri Jakcu*, *Lukcu*, *Markcu*, *Šmoncu*, *Toncu*, *Rbancu*), -ečman (e.g., *Pri Anžečmanu*), -ej (e.g., *Pri Toneju*, *Jurčetu*, *Miheju*, *Tineju*), -ejček (e.g., *Pri Tonejčku*), -ejovec (e.g., *Pri Tonejovcu*), -ek (e.g., *Pri Pavleku*, *Anžku*, *Francu*), -elj (e.g., *Pri Franceljnu*, *Gusteljnu*, *Lojzeljnu*, *Miheljnu*, *Vrbanceljnu*), -eljč (e.g., *Pri Anzeljcu*), -eljč (e.g., *Pri*

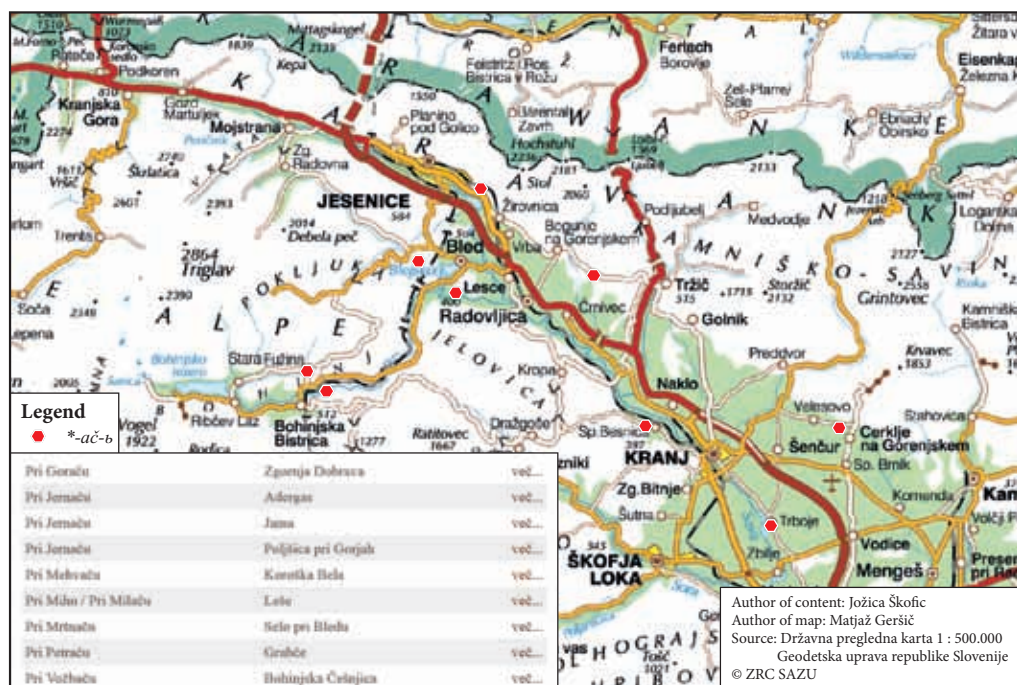


Figure 3: The suffix -ač in oconyms derived from male proper names.

Markoteljču), -ež (e.g., Pri Matiježu, Pavležu, Tinežu, Vertežu, Učežu), -ežek (e.g., Pri Učešku), -i (e.g., Pri Pepiju, Poldiju; Pri Žanitu), -ic (e.g., Pri Petricu), -ič (e.g., Pri Uriču, Jakobču, Jožefču, Lenarču, Petrcu), -iček (e.g., Pri Anžičku), -in (e.g., Pri Gregorinu, Tomažinu), -ko (e.g., Pri Andrejkotu), -kulež (e.g., Pri Anžkuležu), -lin (e.g., Pri Anžlinu, Marklinu), -man (e.g., Pri Jožmanu, Jurmanu, Lešmanu), -nik [-nek] (e.g., Pri Tomažneku, Bvažneku, Jožneku), -ovček (e.g., Pri Udamovčku), -ovec (e.g., Pri Grogorjovcu, Matevžovcu, Mihovcu, Petrovcu), -ovi (e.g., Pri Jakupovih, Jurjovih, Petrovih), -uc (e.g., Pri Štefucu), -uč (e.g., Pri Mrkuču), -ulič (e.g., Pri Bažulču), -un (e.g., Pri Bvažunu, Martunu), and -uš (e.g., Pri Markušu).

Some examples of the lexicographic and cartographic presentation of oconyms derived from male and female proper names:

Vid- → Bid, Bidec, Bisc, Vidic, (Videc) ← Lat. *Vitus* (+ Germ. *Wido*, *Witto*, *Wito*)

Pri Bidu < **pri* »at« + (Vid)-v

► HN Črnivec 26: Pri Bídu [pər bi:t], ♂ Bídovc [bi:doɥ -ga], ♀/, adj. Bídov [bi:doɥ bi:dova bi:doɥ] ♦ /

Pri Bidcu < **pri* »at« + (Vid)-bc-b

► HN Zgornje Gorje 39: Pri Bídcu [pər bi:sco], ♂ Bídec/Bísc [bi:dəc/bi:sc bi:sca], ♀ Bihka [bi:xka -e], adj. Bíščev [bi:ščou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Widitz, SA 1759–1877 Vidiz, SA 1790–1905 Vidic (Bisc), Kunstelj 1954 Bidac

► HN Bled, Zagoriška cesta 13: Pri Bídcu/Pri Bíscu [pər bi:sc], ♂ Bídec [bi:dəc bi:sca], ♀ Bihka [bi:xka -e], adj. Bíščev [bi:ščou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Widitz, SA 1769–1869 Vidiz

► HN Bled, Partizanska cesta 1: Pri Bídcu [pər bi:sco], ♂ Bídec [bi:dəc bi:sca], ♀ Bihka [bi:xka -e], adj. Bíščev [bi:ščou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Widetz, SA 1771–1869 Vidiz, SA 1799–1869 Vidic

► HN Podhom 20: Pri Bíscu [pər bi:sc], ♂ Bídec [bi:dec bi:sca], ♀ Bihka [bi:xka -e], adj. Bíščev [Bi:ščou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Widitz, SA 1790–1905 and SA 1900 Vidic, Zupan 1995 Bisc

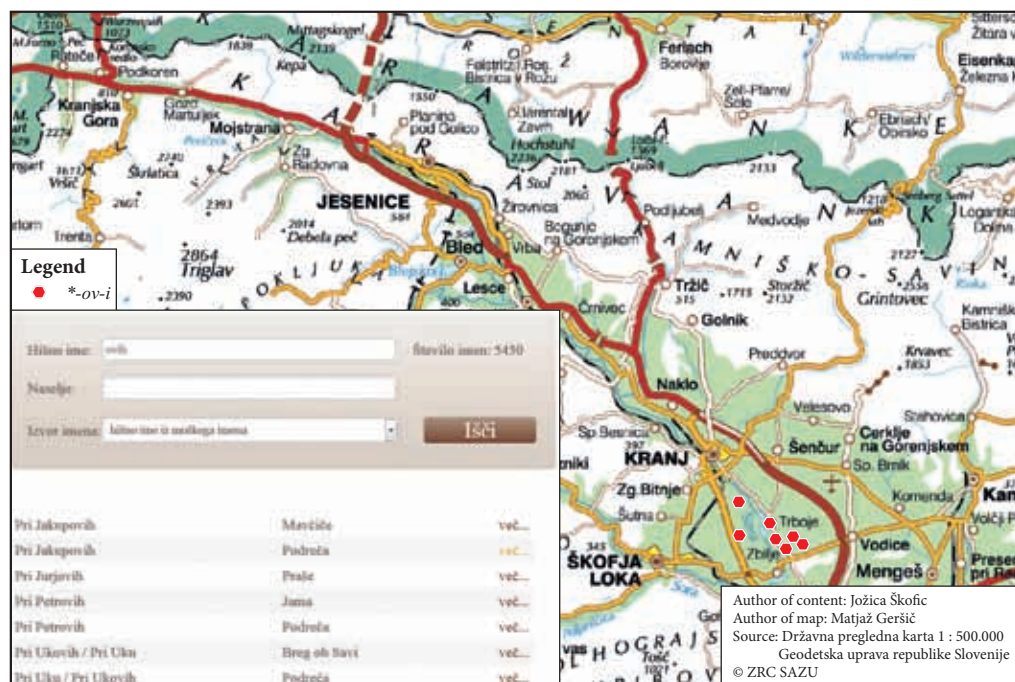


Figure 4: The suffix -ov-i oconyms derived from male proper names.

Pri Biscu < *pri »at« + (Vid)-bc-b

► HN Kamnje 15a: Pri Biscu [pər bi:sc], ♂ Bisc [bi:sc -a], ♀ Bihka [bi:xka -e], adj. Bíščev [Bi:ščou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Widtz, SA 1891 Bisz, SA 1910

► HN Ravne v Bohinju 5: Pri Biscu [pər bi:sc], ♂ Bisc [bi:sc -a], ♀ Bihka [bi:xka -e], adj. Bíščev [Bi:ščou -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1910 Bisc

Pri Vidicu < *pri »at« + surname *Vidic* < (Vid)-bc-b

► HN Srednji Vrh 11: Pri Vidicu [pər vi:dic], ♂ Vidic [vi:dic -a], ♀ /, adj. / ♦ SA 1903 Vidic

► HN Slovenski Javornik, Terenska ulica 10: Pri Vidicu [pər vi:dic], ♂ Vidic [vi:dic -a], ♀ /, adj. / ♦

Katr- ⇒ Katra, Katrnek, Katrnjek, Katerinc, Katračnek, Katrjačnek, Katričnek ← *Katarina* ← (Germ. *Catarina*) ← Lat. *Caterina* (← Gr. *Aikaterine*)

Pri Katri < *pri »at« + *(Katr)-a

► HN Bistrica pri Tržiču 43: Pri Katri [pər kà:trə], ♂ Kátərən [kà:tərən -ga], ♀ Kátra [kà:tra -e], adj. Kátərən [kà:tərən kà:tərna kà:trən] ♦ /

Pri Katrnek < *pri »at« + *(Katr)-bn-ik-b

► HN Spodnje Gorje 56: Pri Kátrneku [pər kà:tərnek], ♂ Kátrnek [kà:tərnek -a], ♀ /, adj. Kátrnekov [kà:tərneko -ova -ou] ♦ Kunstelj 1954 Katrnek

► HN Zgoša 45: Pri Kátrneku [pər kà:tərnek], ♂ Kátrnek [kà:tərnek -a], ♀ Kátrnca [kà:tərənca -e], adj. Kátrnekov [kà:tərneko -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1750–1859 and 1750–1873 Katernjek, Sinobad 1998 Katernek

► HN Zvirče 12: Pri Kátrneku [pər kà:tərnek], ♂ Kátrnek [kà:tərnek -a], ♀ /, adj. Kátrnekov [kà:tərneko -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1767–1856 (1846) Katernik, SA 1792–1912 (1869) Katernek

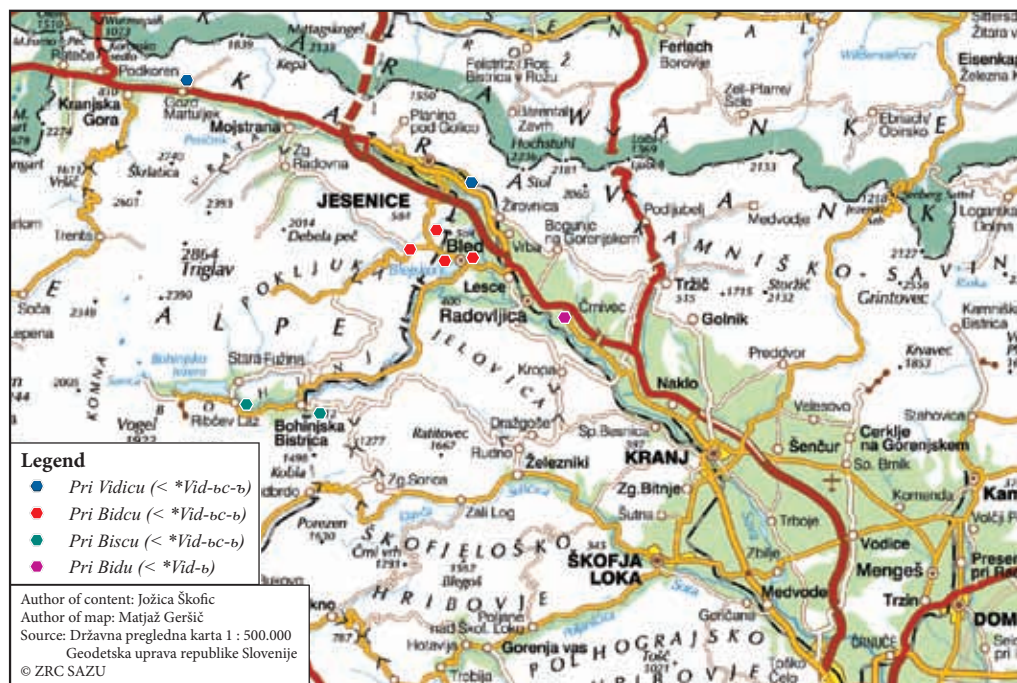
Pri Katrnjek < *pri »at« + *(Katr)-n-ak-b

Figure 5: Spatial distribution of the oeconym *Pri Vidicu/Pri Vidu/Pri Bidcu/Pri Biscu* in Upper Carniola. Phonological variants of oeconyms motivated by the male proper name *Vid*.

- HN Studor 38: Pri Kátrnjeku [pər kà:tərnjek], ♂ Kátrnjek [kà:tərnjek -a], ♀ /, adj. Kátrnjekov [kà:tərnjekou -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Katerneg, SA 1821 Katernek
- Pri Katerincu** < *pri »at« + *(Kater)-in-*bc-b*
- HN Rateče 66: Pri Katerincu [pər kateri:nc], ♂ Katerinčnjak [kateri:nčnjak -a], ♀ Katerinca [kateri:nca -e], adj. Katerinčn [kateri:nčn -čna -čn] ♦ FK 1827 Cartarinz, SA 1846 Katarinz
- Pri Katračneku** < *pri »at« + *(Katr)-ač-*bn-ik-č* (← surname *Katrašnik* (SA 1900–1910))
- HN Bodešče 7: Pri Katračneku [pər katrà:čnek], ♂ Katračnek [katrà:čnek -a], ♀ Katračnica [katrà:čnca -e], adj. Katračnekov [katrà:čnekou -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1900–1910 Katračnik
- Pri Katrjačneku** < *pri »at« + *(Katr)-j-ač-*bn-ik-č* (maybe adjectival derivation, like *Martin-j-i*)
- HN Velesovo 42: Pri Katrjačneku [pər kətrjà:čnek], ♂ Katrjačnek [kətrjà:čnek -a], ♀ Katrjača [kətrjà:ča -e], adj. Katrjačnekov [kətrjà:čnekou -ova -ou] ♦ FA 1827 Katerjazhnek, SA 1789–1816 Katriazhnek, SA 1785–1887 (1879) Katerjačnik
- Pri Katričneku** < *pri »at« + *(Katr)-iř-*bn-ik-č*
- HN Bohinjska Bela 70: Pri Katričneku [pər katri:čnek], ♂ Katričnek [katri:čnek -a], ♀ Katričnica/Katriška [katri:čnca -e/katri:ška -e], adj. Katričnekov [katri:čnekou -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1900–1910 Katričnjek

Jer- → Jera, Jerca, Jerčnek, Jerčini ← *Gera* ← OHG *Gertrud* (← Lat. *Gertrudis*)

Pri Jeri < *pri »at« + *(Jer)-a

- HN Praše 5: Pri Jéri [pər jè:r], ♂ Jérnik [jè:rnək -a], ♀ Jénica [jè:rənca -e], adj. Jérin [jè:rən -rna -rən] ♦ SA 1907 Stari Zlekar (Pri Jeri)
- HN Rateče 74: Pri Jéri [pər jè:r], ♂ Jérin [jè:rən -ga], ♀ Jéra [jè:ra -e], adj. Jérin [jè:rən -rna -rən] ♦ /
- HN Trstenik 6: Pri Jéri [pər jè:r], ♂ Jérnik [jè:rnək -a], ♀ Jéra [jè:ra -e], adj. Jérin [jè:rən -rna -rən] ♦ /
- Pri Jerci** < *pri »at« + *(Jer)-ic-a
- HN Prihodi 1: Pri Jérci [pər jè:rc], ♂ Jércn [jè:rcən -ga], ♀ /, adj. Jércin [jè:rcən -cna -cən] ♦ /

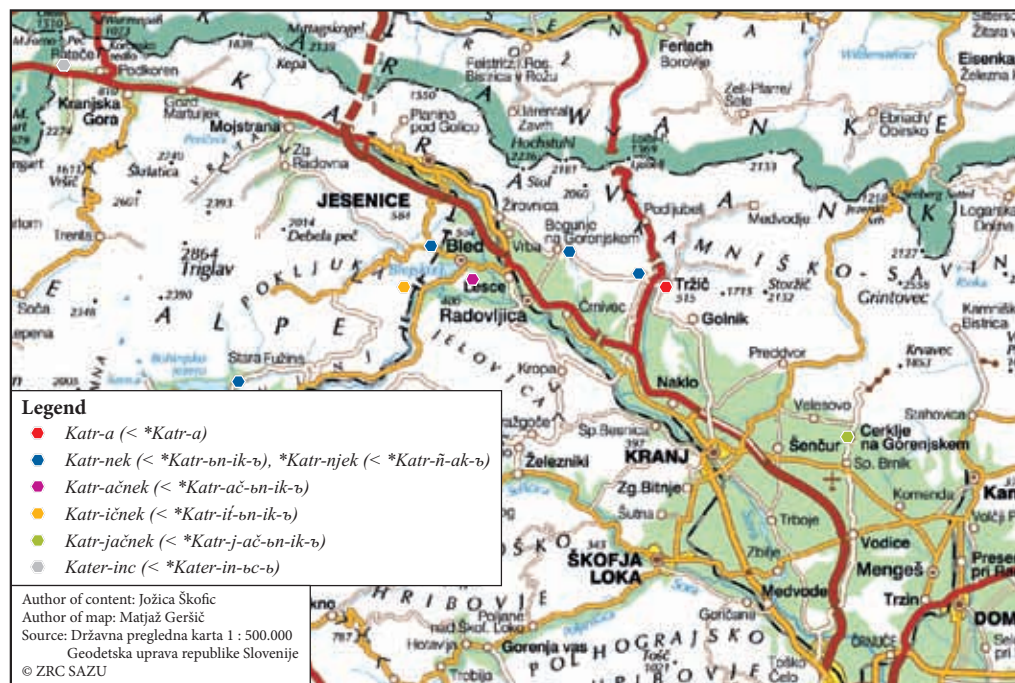


Figure 6: Suffixes of oeconyms derived from the female proper name *Katr-a*: -a, -nek (< -*bn-ik-č*), -njek (< -*ñ-ak-č*), -ačnek (< -ač-*bn-ik-č*), -ičnek (< -iř-*bn-ik-č*), -jačnek (< -j-ač-*bn-ik-č*), -inec (-in-*bc-b*)

Pri Jerčnih < *pri »at« + *(Jer)-i-č-in-*č* (< Jer-ic-a)

► HN Podreča 2: Pri Jérčnih [pər jè:rčnəx], ♂ Jérčen [jè:rčənk -a], ♀ Jérčna [jè:rčna -e], adj. Jérčin [jè:rčən -čna -čən] ♦ /

Pri Jerčneku < *pri »at« + *Jer-i-č-bn-ik-*č* (< Jer-ic-a)

► HN Poljšica pri Gorjah 31: Pri Jérčneku [pər jè:rčneko], ♂ Jérčnek [jè:rčnek -a], ♀ /, adj. Jérčnekov [jè:rčnekoʋ -ova -ou] ♦ SA 1900 Pri Jeri, Kunstelj 1954 Jernek

Pri Jeriču < *pri »at« + *Jer-i-č

► HN Bašelj 5: Pri Jeriču [pər jeri:č], ♂ Jerič [je'rəč jeri:ča], ♀ Jerička [jeri:ška -e], adj. Jeričov [jeri:čoʋ -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Jeretsch, SA 1771 Jerezh, SA 1880 Jerič

► HN Spodnje Gorje 11: Pri Jeriču [pər jeri:čo], ♂ Jerič [je'rəč jeri:ča], ♀ Jerička [jeri:ška -e], adj. Jeričov [jeri:čoʋ -ova -ou] ♦ FK 1827 Jerizh, SA 1771 1759–1877 (1836) Jerizh, SA 1790–1905 Jerič

4 Conclusion

Microtoponyms, and especially oconyms, are an important part of national cultural heritage and are interesting not only to their local users but also to various disciplines: geography, history, ethnology, and linguistics. One can study various connections between the linguistic viewpoints on the toponyms presented in this article and the geographical locations in a specific area. Geographical and historical data about named places can help linguists understand naming motivations and, vice versa, linguistic information can help geographers understand how toponyms have developed through time. From the linguistic point of view, the recorded dialect form of oconyms and microtoponyms is especially valuable because it provides information about the pronunciation, inflection, and historical development of a language and its local dialects. Proper names can be compared to common nouns (synchronically and diachronically) and presented in a specially designed dictionary of toponyms as well as geolinguistically on maps. This article offers some solutions for such presentations of these toponyms.

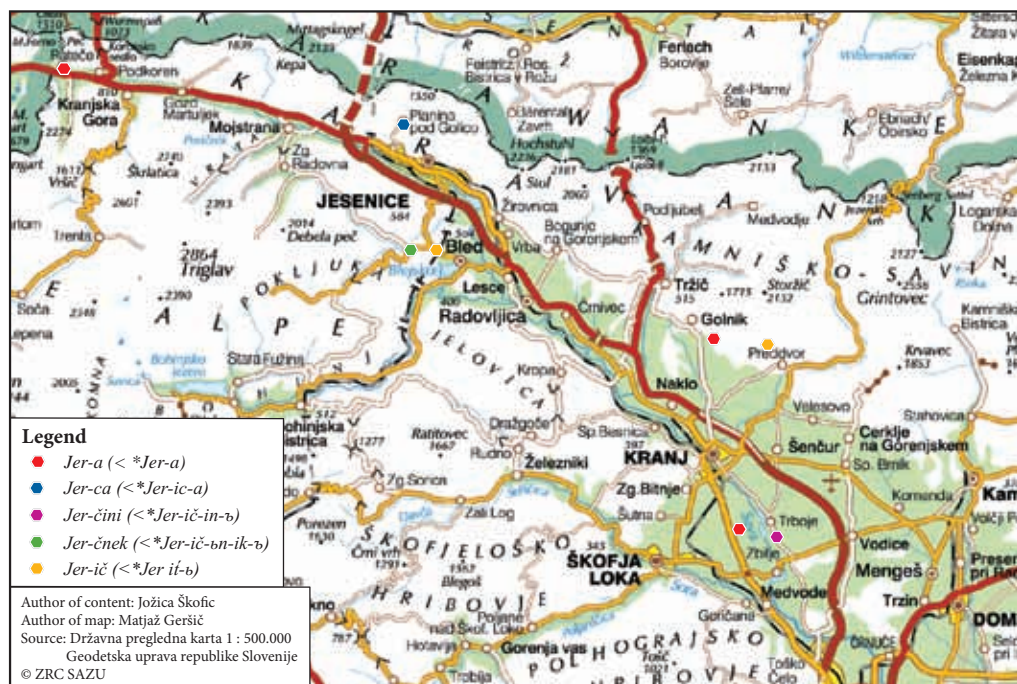


Figure 7: Suffixes of oconyms derived from the female proper name *Jer-a*: -a, -ca (< -ic-a), -č-in-i (< -i-č-in-č), -č-nek (< -i-č-bn-ik-č), -i-č (< -i-č)

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